

TO ADVERTISERS.

Transit advertisements must be paid for in advance to insure insertion.

TO AGENTS

Settlements of accounts will be required monthly, or at such intervals as may be decided. The day and week of issue will be furnished at the lowest cash rates and no exception will be made to this rule.

Confederation of the Colonies.

The draft of a bill to unite the North American Colonies of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia is one great commonwealth, appears in our columns this morning. The plan submitted is the result of long and serious consideration by the ablest and best men of the Provinces, who, after many years of deliberation, have at last the proud satisfaction of seeing their toil rewarded by a successful consummation of the great and glorious work. The bill was to be prepared by the Secretary of the Colonies, and doubtless ere this has been laid before Parliament for approval or rejection. The heart of every true British American will follow with anxious beating the bill through the Imperial Legislature, and the announcement of its passage will be received with enthusiasm throughout the length and breadth of the mighty empire of which we shall soon, we hope, have the happiness to know we form a part. The opposition to the measure has been severe, especially in some of the Eastern Provinces. Nova Scotia sent two sets of delegates—one in favor, the other opposed to the scheme. The latter deputation was headed by Hon Mr Howe—one of the ablest of Nova Scotia's sons; and the former by Dr Tupper, a leading politician of the same province. Mr Howe, in opposing the scheme proposed for Confederation, urged that he was prepared for an "organization of the Empire," which Confederation would defeat or delay. He believes that security for peace is to be sought in such an organization and armament of the whole empire as will make the certainty of defeat a foregone conclusion to any foreign power that may attempt to break it; and he proposed to treat all the Colonies which have legislatures, and where the system of responsible government is in operation, as having achieved a higher political status than Crown Colonies or foreign dependencies, and to permit them to send to the House of Commons one, two or three members of the Cabinets, according to their size, population and relative importance. This bold scheme met with many supporters among the English statesmen. Recognizing them as integral parts of the British Empire, the question at once arose, Why are not the Colonies as much entitled to be represented in the Imperial Parliament as Ireland or Scotland, or even England herself? Why should not every Colony send its delegates to the House of Commons, and London become, like Washington city, the centre of Government, with the Colonies of New Brunswick, Canada, Australia, East and West Indies—and so on down the long list of Colonies that have added to the greatness and the glory of the mother country—sending their delegates to the national legislature; each Colony governed by the same laws and entitled to the same privileges as the residents of the mother country—yet each enjoying a separate government of its own choice for the conservation of its local interests, similar to that of the State Governments of the United States. The sun would never set upon a people united, happy and free—all contributing a quota to the support of the general Government, and receiving in return that protection and assistance it would have a right to expect. If, continued the supporters of Mr Howe's scheme, England is not utterly to fall from her present position in the world—if she is not to become as insignificant a speck in the future history of the earth as she is now upon its map—may, if she is not some day to be overwhelmed and swept clean of her accumulated treasures of wealth, industry, art and beneficence by some wave of irresistible invasion, she must give to each Colony and Province a representation in the House of Commons; she must give to an honorable member for Vancouver Island or Australia, or India, the same voice and vote in the national council as are now enjoyed by the hon. members for Westminster or Scotland. Such were a few of the arguments advanced by Mr Howe and his friends in favor of an "organization of the Empire," and in opposition to Confederation. On the other hand, it was not denied that the scheme of "organization" was feasible, but it was urged that the Confederation of the Colonies was the first great step toward the accomplishment of the end that Mr Howe so devotedly pressed as a reason why Confederation should not take place. It was shown that the proposed North American Confederacy is, in principle, an organization of a group of Colonies having for its ultimate aim the same intimate relationship

with the mother country desired by the opponents of the scheme; that if the Colonies are ever to rise from the position of "dependencies" to that of equals; that if they are ever to exchange the relationship of child for that of partner with the mother country, it will be by first consolidating the at present conflicting interests of British North America by adopting the proposed plan of Confederation, and gradually extending and applying the principle to other groups of Colonies at present divided in every interest and sentiment save one—that of common allegiance to the British Crown. It was shown—and successfully—that the tendency of Confederation was unmistakably toward the general "organization of the Empire"—that the adoption of the first would be certain to hasten the adoption of the second scheme, and that it would be the fault of British statesmen alone if the plan was suffered to take such a shape as, instead of strengthening the empire, should tend to its ultimate dissolution. The scheme is now before Parliament. The extension of its provisions so as to include the Colony of British Columbia in the Confederation is merely a question of time. We shall expect a determined opposition from the official members of our Council, who, secure and snug in their berths, will object to being disturbed by the adoption of a scheme that will compel them to seek positions in some other quarter of the globe. But when the Home Government shall become aware of the selfish character of the opposition to the popular will, the obstructive members will be swept away like cowards before the brush of the housemaid. United in one glorious confederation which shall stretch from sea to sea, there will be no limit to our growth and prosperity—no human agency will stop our onward march in the front rank of civilization. As we advance in wealth and greatness our example will be emulated by other colonies, and the grand scheme for an "organization of the Empire" by the admission of every member of the great family to a full partnership with the parent stock, will be accomplished.

CONFEDERATION.

(From the "Canadian News.")

LONDON, January 3rd, 1867.

The British North American delegates, who have been in session here for the past three weeks, have now settled the revision of the Quebec scheme in a memorandum which has received the unanimous assent of all the provinces represented. This document has been forwarded to Lord Carnarvon for consideration, who will, we understand, give instructions that a draught bill be prepared forthwith on the basis of the memorandum, so that it may be in readiness to be submitted to Parliament as soon after its re-assembling on the 5th of next month as practicable. Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island, having not yet decided to come into the confederation, the Quebec scheme as regards these Islands is modified; but with this exception and the necessary provisions made for the North-West Territory and British Columbia to enter the confederation on equitable terms hereafter, the resolutions agreed upon in October, 1864, at the Quebec conference, remain pretty much the same. These resolutions, it will be remembered, dealt generally with the executive authority—the constitution of the new Parliament—the powers of Parliament—the local Government—the local Legislatures—and the finances of the several provinces; and in view of the great importance which now attaches to this national question, it may be well to summarize them.

In framing a constitution for the General Government (commenced the Quebec memorandum) the conference had a view to the perpetuation of our connection with the mother-country and to the promotion of the best interests of the people of these provinces, desire to follow the model of the British Constitution so far as our circumstances will permit.

The Executive authority or Government shall be vested in the Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and be administered, according to the well understood principles of the British Constitution, by the Representative of the Sovereign.

The Sovereign or Representative of the Sovereign shall be Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval militia forces.

A General Legislature or Parliament is provided for the federated provinces, composed of a Legislative Council and a House of Commons.

For the purposes of forming the Legislative Council, the federated provinces are to be considered as consisting of three divisions—1st, Upper Canada; 2nd, Lower Canada; 3rd, Acadia or Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, each division with an equal representation in the Legislative Council.

Upper Canada is to be represented in the Legislative by 24 members. Lower Canada by 24 members, and the three maritime provinces by 24 members, of whom Nova Scotia shall have 10, New Brunswick 10.

The members of the Legislative Council are to be appointed by the Crown under the great seal of the General Government, and shall hold office during life; if any Legislative Council shall, for two consecutive sessions of Parliament, fail to give its attendance in the said Council, his seat shall thereby become vacant.

Members of the Legislative Council to be British subjects by birth or naturalization, of the full age of thirty years, to possess a continuous real property qualification of four thousand dollars over and above all incumbrances, and to be and continue worth that sum over and above their debts and liabilities.

If any question shall arise as to the qualification of a Legislative Councillor, the same is to be determined by the Council.

The first election of members of the Legislative Council to be made from the Legislative Councils of the various provinces so far as a sufficient number be found qualified and willing to serve; such members

shall be appointed by the Crown at the recommendation of the General Executive Government, upon the nomination of the Local Government, and in such nomination due regard is to be had to the claims of the members of the Legislative Council of the Opposition in each province, so that all political parties may, as nearly as possible, be fairly represented.

The speaker of the Legislative Council (until otherwise provided by Parliament) is to be appointed by the Crown from among the members of the Legislative Council and to hold office during pleasure, and shall only be entitled to a casting vote on an equality of votes.

The basis of representation in the House of Commons is to be population, as determined by the official census every ten years; and the number of the members at first shall be 194, distributed as follows:—

Upper Canada.....	82
Lower Canada.....	82
Nova Scotia.....	19
New Brunswick.....	15

Until provisions are made by the General Parliament, all the laws which, at the date of the proclamation constituting the union, are in force in the provinces respectively, relating to the qualification or disqualification of any person to be elected or to sit or vote as a member of the Assembly in the said provinces respectively—and relating to the qualification or disqualification of voters and to the oaths to be taken by voters and to returning officer and their powers and duties—and relating to the proceedings at elections—and to the period during which such elections may be continued, and relating to the trial of contested elections and the proceedings incident thereto, and relating to the vacating of seats of members and to the issuing and execution of new writs in case of any seat being vacated otherwise than by dissolution—shall respectively apply to elections of members to serve in the House of Commons for places situated in those provinces respectively.

Every House of Commons is to continue for five years from the day of the return of the writs choosing the same and no longer, subject, nevertheless, to be sooner prorogued or dissolved by the Governor.

There shall be a session of the General Parliament once at least in every year, so that a period of twelve calendar months shall not intervene between the last sitting of Parliament in one session and the first sitting of Parliament in the next session.

That the General Parliament will have power to make laws for the peace, welfare and good government of the federated provinces (saving the sovereignty of the mother-country) and especially laws respecting the following subjects:—

1. The public debt and property.
2. The regulation of trade and commerce.
3. The imposition or regulation of duties of customs on imports and exports, except on exports of timber, logs, masts, spars, deals and saw lumber, and of coal and other minerals.
4. The imposition or regulation of excise duties.
5. The raising of money by all or any other modes or systems of taxation.
6. The borrowing of money on the public credit.
7. Postal service.
8. Lines of steam or other ships, railways, canals, and other works connecting any two or more of the provinces together or extending beyond the limits of any province.
9. Lines of steamships between the federated provinces and other countries.
10. Telegraphic communication and the incorporation of telegraph companies.
11. All such works as shall, although lying wholly within any province, be specially declared by the acts authorizing them to be of the general advantage.
12. The census.
13. Militia, military and naval service, and defence.

14. Beacons, buoys, and lighthouses.
15. Navigation and shipping.
16. Quarantine.
17. Sea-coast and inland fisheries.
18. Ferries between any province and a foreign country, or between any two provinces.
19. Currency and coinage.
20. Banking and the issue of paper money.
21. Savings banks.
22. Weights and measures.
23. Bill of exchange and promissory notes.
24. Interest.
25. Legal tender.
26. Bankruptcy and insolvency.
27. Patents of invention and discovery.
28. Copyrights.
29. Indians and lands reserved for the Indians.
30. Naturalization and aliens.
31. Marriage and divorce.
32. The criminal law, excepting the constitution of courts of criminal jurisdiction, not including the procedure in criminal matters.

33. Rendering uniform all or any of the laws relative to property and civil rights in Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland, and for rendering uniform the procedure of all or any of the courts in these provinces; but any statute for this purpose shall have no force or authority in any province until sanctioned by the Legislature thereof.
34. The establishment of a general court of appeal for the federated provinces.
35. Immigration.
36. Agriculture.
37. And generally respecting all matters of a general character not specially and exclusively reserved for the Local Government and Legislatures.

For each of the provinces there is to be an Executive officer, styled the Lieutenant-Governor, who is to be appointed by the Governor-General in Council, under the great seal of the federated provinces, during pleasure, and to be exercised before the expiration of the first five years, except for cause, such name to be communicated in writing to the Lieutenant-Governor immediately after the exercise of the pleasure aforesaid, and also by message to both Houses of Parliament within the first week of the first session afterwards.

The Lieutenant-Governor of each province is to be paid by the General Legislature.

In undertaking to pay the salaries of the Lieutenant-Governors, the conference does not desire to prejudice the claim of Prince Edward's Island upon the Imperial Government for the amount now paid for the salary of the Lieutenant-Governor thereof.

The Local Government and Legislature of each province are to be constructed in such manner as the existing Legislature of such province shall provide in the act consenting to the union.

The Local Legislatures will have power to alter or amend their constitution from time to time.

The Local Legislature will have power to make laws respecting the following subjects:—

1. Direct taxation and imposition of duties.
2. Borrowing money on the credit of the province.
3. Agriculture.
4. Immigration.
5. Education.
6. The sale and management of public lands, &c. &c.

The power of respiting, relieving, commuting, and pardoning prisoners convicted of crimes, and of remitting of sentences in whole or in part, which belongs to the Crown, will be administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of each province in Council, subject to any instructions he may from time to time receive from the General Government and subject to any provisions that may be made in this behalf by Parliament.

All cash, bankers' balance, and other cash securities of each province at the time of the

union are to belong to the General Government.

The following public works and property of each province will belong to the General Government:—in wit:—

1. Canals.
2. Public harbours.
3. Lighthouses and piers.
4. Steam boats, dredger, and public vessels.
5. River and lake improvements.
6. Railway and railway stocks, mortgages, and other debts due by railway companies.
7. Military roads.
8. Customs houses, post offices, and other public buildings, except such as may be set aside by the General Government for the use of the Local Legislatures and Governments.
9. Property transferred by the Imperial Government and known as Ordnance property.
10. Armories, drill sheds, military clothing and munitions of war; and
11. Lands set apart for public purposes.

All lands, mines, minerals and royalties vested in her Majesty in the provinces of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, shall belong to the Local Government of the territory in which the same are so situated; subject to any trusts that may exist in respect to any of such lands, or to any interest of other persons in respect of the same.

The General Government is to assume all the debts and liabilities of each province. The debt of Canada not specially assumed by Upper and Lower Canada respectively not to exceed at the time of the union, \$62,500,000. Nova Scotia to enter into the confederation with a debt not exceeding..... 8,000,000. And New Brunswick with a debt not exceeding..... 7,000,000.

But it is expressly provided that in case Nova Scotia or New Brunswick do not incur liabilities beyond those for which their respective debts at the date of the union less than \$8,000,000 and \$7,000,000 respectively, they shall then be entitled to benefit by the interest at 5 per cent. on the amount not so incurred, in like manner as is heretofore provided for Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island; the foregoing resolutions being in no respect intended to limit the powers so given to the respective Governments of these provinces by legislative authority, but only to limit the maximum amount of charge to be brought by them against the General Government. The powers so conferred by the respective Legislatures to be exercised within five years from this date, or the same shall then lapse.

The sanction of the Imperial and Local Parliaments is to be sought for the union of the provinces on the principles adopted by the conference.

The communication with the North-western Territory, and the improvements required for the development of the trade of the great West with the seaboard, were regarded by this conference as subjects of the highest importance to the federated provinces, and are to be prosecuted at the earliest possible period that the state of the finances will permit.

The sanction of the Imperial and Local Parliaments is to be sought for the union of the provinces on the principles adopted by the conference.

Disgraceful Scene in the New York Board of Councilmen.

This honorable body is composed of twenty-five members, of these thirteen are Democrats and twelve are Republicans. At a Democratic caucus of thirteen members, the matters of election of officers had been satisfactorily settled. Mr John Stacom was to be made President, and Mr Hagerly, clerk.

To this caucus, it is alleged, Mr James G. Brinkman came in the guise of a good and true Democrat. But, lo! when the election came off, it was found that Mr Brinkman had made an arrangement with the other party of twelve, by which, if they would vote for him for President, he would vote for himself making thirteen and a majority, and, if they should have the other officers themselves. This indignity, however, was carried off, and Mr Brinkman was elected President, and Mr John E. Green, Clerk. Of course there was the same rage among the disappointed that there is when beasts find themselves despoiled of their prey. It was therefore determined to wreak vengeance upon the offending traitor.

On Thursday, the 10th of January, 1867, at the first meeting of the Board, this conspiracy culminated. Mr Brinkman being in the chair, a dispute arose concerning the adoption of the minutes of the last meeting, Councilman Stacom, the defeated candidate, moving that all relating to the election of all the President be struck out, because he was a perjurer. Rerupon arose a dispute, which culminated in Councilman Long throwing an inkstand at the august head of the President, which fortunately fell short of its aim, but, being a good line shot, struck the desk and bespattered the President with ink. Upon this signal, there was a general rush of the friends of the defeated twelve, who had turned out in large force, and armed, for the purpose of driving in the expected row; a pistol was drawn by Mr Brinkman, and he and Councilman Long were both arrested by the police and carried before the Mayor.

The ribald profanity with which these two city rulers bespattered each other in the presence of the Mayor could not be repeated here. His Honor finally dismissed them upon their own recognizance to keep the peace. Such a crowd of horribly desperate ruffians as had gathered in the meantime about the court are seldom seen congregated together. The whole affair shows so conclusively what the government of New York is, that decent men may congratulate themselves upon its having occurred, since it will most properly lead to the immediate abolition of the Common Council of New York by the Legislature.

The Proposed Arrangement Between the King of Italy and the Pope.

The following are believed in Italy to be the bases of the arrangement which the Italian Government has proposed to the Pope:—

1. The Italian Government will bring in a bill declaring Florence to be the definite capital of the kingdom of Italy.
2. The Cardinals will be declared Princes of the kingdom, and will get from the Italian treasury double the salary they now receive.
3. The inhabitants of the Pontifical territory, with the exception of Rome, to declare by plebiscite whether they will remain subjects of the Pope or unite themselves with the rest of Italy.
4. Rome to be declared a religious city sui generis, in which the Pope is to have absolute control. The municipal council, however, will be elected by the citizens, and will have the disposal of several administrative offices. Moreover, the lay element will be substituted for the religious element, especially if in the course of the negotiations a small territory should be added to Rome.
5. The Pontifical troops to be discharged and the foreign soldiers to be sent away. The inhabitants to be allowed to enlist in the Italian army.
6. The treaty to be binding only during the Pontificate of Pius IX.
7. Pius IX. to acknowledge Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy, and, instead of going into exile, the Pope to come Florence to crown the King as sovereign of Italy.
8. Pius IX. will contribute his quota, as a Catholic power, to the civil list, which other Catholic States will bestow on the Pope.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—Michael Sullivan who amused himself by knocking down and beating Chinamen as the attempt to pass, was sentenced by Judge Rix to-day, to pay a fine \$120 each on three charges of assault and battery. His aggregate sentence amounts to \$360 fines, or six months imprisonment in the county jail.

The Chinese laborers are still at work at South Beach, and thus far no attempt has been made to interfere with them. Chief Crowley, with a large force of police is still on hand to quell any disturbance that may occur.

We learn from Honolulu that Admiral Thatcher, of U. S. Navy, and Capt. Turner, of the Royal Navy, have been decorated by the Hawaiian Government with the cross of the Order of Kamehameha the 1st, for the courtesies extended to Queen Emma on board their respective ships.

Under the influence of low freights a more active trade with Oregon is springing up, some of the jobbers having received during the last few days liberal orders from that State. There is also considerable trade in progress with Puget Sound and other northern coast ports.

The Montana, for Portland, left Saturday carried a large amount of freight at \$3 per ton. The Continental, for the same destination on Thursday, advertises to take freight at \$1 per ton.

The Herald's special Matamoros correspondent says a naval fight took place between the Liberals and Imperialists, off San Francisco, Mexico. The Imperialists had 7 vessels, the Liberals 4. The latter were defeated.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

PERRY DAVIS'

VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

The Greatest Family Medicine of the Age

Taken internally, it cures sudden colds, coughs, etc., weak stomach, general debility, nervous sore mouth, canker, liver complaint, dyspepsia or indigestion, cramp and pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, painful colic, Asiatic cholera, diphtheria, and dysentery. APPLIED EXTERNALLY, cures felons, boils and old sores, severe burns and scalds, cuts, bruises and sprains, swollen joints, ringworm and tetter, broken bones, frost-bites and chilblains, toothache, pain in the face, neuralgia and rheumatism. IT IS A SURE REMEDY FOR AGUE AND CHILLS AND FEVER.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Sufferers and want of energy.—When first the nerves feel unstrung, and listlessness oppresses energy, it is the right time to take Holloway's Pills, to prevent disorder running into disease. These excellent pills correct all irregularities of the system, and they act so kindly, yet so energetically on the functions of digestion and assimilation, that the whole body is revived, the blood is rendered richer and purer, the muscles become firmer and stronger, and the nervous and circulatory systems are invigorated. These Pills are suitable for all classes and all ages. They have a most marvellous effect on persons who are "out of condition," they soon rectify whatever is in fault, restore strength to the body, and confidence to the mind.

New Advertisements.

Municipal Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all persons failing to make their returns, in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal By-Laws passed January 21st, ultimo, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, will be dealt with according to the provisions of the said By-Laws.

By order of the Council.

W. LEIGH, Town Clerk.

Victoria, B.C., February 23, 1867.

TRADE LICENCE REVISED ASSESSMENT ROLL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the list of the Half Year economic list January, 1867, have been posted up at the following places, viz:—

1. Post Office, Victoria.
2. Customs and Harbourmaster's Office, Victoria.
3. Sheriff's Office, Victoria.
4. Police Buildings, Victoria.
5. Court House, Victoria.
6. Land Office, Victoria.

CHARLES G. WYLLY, Assessor.

Victoria, B.C., 25th February, 1867.

JOHN J. LANDALE,

Civil & Mining Engineer.

His HAD CONSIDERABLE EXPERIENCE of the Survey of the Northern Pacific, from Mount Diablo to the most Northern part of Vancouver Island. Recently Engineer of the Black Diamond Railway (Central Coast, Cal., now running), is prepared to give advice on all matters connected with

COAL, COPPER, LEAD OR TIN.

Either as to buying such lands or working such mines. SURVEYS of any description attended to, and accuracy and despatch guaranteed.

Plans in the first style of finish.

Address JOHN J. LANDALE, Blanchard street.

S. Braverman,

IMPORTER OF

Provisions and General Merchandise,

WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, V.I.

Has no business connection with his brothers, 1629 1st.

RECEIVED BY STEAMER ACTIVE,

NOW LANDING,

VERY FINE SAMPLES

Old Government

JAVACOFFEE

For sale at

WILLSON & RICKMAN'S,

FOOT STREET.

Victoria Theatre

FEMALE INFIRMARY

AN AMATEUR

VOCAL CONCERT

For the Benefit of the above deserving Institution, will be given

ON TUESDAY NEXT, FEB. 26th,

Commencing at 8 p.m.

Admission—50 Cents; Reserved Seats \$1.

The Box Office will be open on Tuesday from 11 to 1 p.m., when seats may be secured without extra charge.

1629

Auction Sales.

AUCTION

Real Estate

Messrs Franklin

Have been instructed

By the Mortgagee,

TO SELL

At Public Auction,

Tuesday, March 5th,

AT SALESROOM,

Government street,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

The following choice

PROPERTY,

THAT very superior Dwelling House, containing 6 rooms, bath room and kitchen, hardfurnished and fitted with every accommodation, and situate on Bench street, opposite Mr Alston's property. Attached to the premises are stable, coach-house, force-pump and well, &c.

There are 5 acres of beautiful cleared ground, all fenced, connected with this property, which is leased for 18 years, with the privilege of renewal or purchase.

The ground rent for the entire property being at the almost nominal price of \$6 25 per month.

The house and ground are now rented at the rate of \$20 per month, to Mr W. R. H. Adamson.

ALSO

THAT first-class two-story Dwelling House and Town Lot No. 248 on Rae street, fronting the Church Reserve and adjoining the residence of Mr Wootton.

The house contains 3 entertaining rooms on the ground floor, 4 bedrooms on the second floor, kitchen, out-houses, garden, &c., attached.

There is a never-failing well and force-pump on the premises.

This property is beautifully situated on high ground and commands an extensive view of the harbor, Sound, &c. This property is recommended as a first-class residence. Immediate possession can be given.

ALSO

THAT superior Town Lot No. 243, on Rae street, west to the residence of Mr McKay.

ALSO

THAT hard-finished Cottage residence, on Quadra street, situated corner Quadra and Frederick street, being subdivision No. 2, of 5 acre Lot No. 1X. The Lot is 60x132 ft., and the Cottage is rented at the rate of \$10 per month till the 1st May, 1867. There is a good well on the premises.

Ale and Porter

Victoria Stores Ale

Allsopp's Ale

Blood, Wolfe & Co's Dublin Stout

Assorted Liquors

Anisette

Curacao

Maraschino

Cassia

Kirschwasser

Essence Ginger

